The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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JOB PRINTING

of all description[illegible] with neatness and [illegible] rates.

The Columbian.

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SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6	1Y.
One inch	$2 50	$3 00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18 00
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One column	30,00	36,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3,00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2,50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2,00 per year for the first two lines, and $1 00 for each additional line.

Columbia [illegible] Official Directory.

President Judge ... WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate [illegible] ... ISAAC S. MONTGOMERY.
Sheriff ... RALPH H. RINGLER.
Deputy ... WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney ... CHARLES BRYSON, JR.
Clerk ... [illegible]
Treasurer ... [illegible]MON.
Commissioners ... [illegible] ROBBINS, HIRAM J. [illegible]ER.
Auditors ... [illegible]LIAM KRICKBAUM, [illegible]WELL, DANIEL LEE.
Clerk to Commissioners ... [illegible]RPHY.
County Surveyor ... [illegible] McBRIDE, JOHN MC[illegible]
Coroner ... WM. H. SNYDER.
Directors of the Poor ... [illegible]rectors, S. H. MILLER [illegible]KRAMER [illegible]msburg, and JOHNSON [illegible]LES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Burgess ... [illegible]ON A. FUNSTON
Presidents of Councils ... [illegible], [illegible] AS. R. PAXTON, Pres't.
J. P.'s ... [illegible]
Constables ... [illegible]ving Fund and Loan Association---[illegible]t., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association---[illegible] Bloomsburg Saving Fund Association---[illegible]t., J. B. ROBINSON, Sec.
J. J. [illegible] ... [illegible] G. BARKLEY, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Ministers---Rev. [illegible] Mitchell.
Sabbath Services---10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sabbath [illegible]---9 A. M.
Prayer Meeting---Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
Seats free; no pews rented; strangers welcome.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER HANGINGS [illegible] received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOVE [illegible] Merchant Tailor, Main [illegible] House.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. E. SAVAGE [illegible] Clocks, Watches and Jewelry [illegible]st., first below the American House.

LOUIS BERG [illegible] Watch and Clock maker [illegible] Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART [illegible] and Clock Maker, Market street [illegible] Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old Post Office.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, [illegible] Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REICH, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in the Columbian building.

J. E. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.---Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

DR. A. TUSNER Physician and Surgeon, office over Kleine's Drug Store, residence one door below Rev. Reid Miller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, [illegible], opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARK, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

FOX & WEMP, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. E. NAIZE, Monmouth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Centre Streets.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc. Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Exchange Hotel block, Main st.

C. W. COREY, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENFELD, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's store, Main st.

I. S. KURN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, [illegible] American House.

SAMUEL LAUBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsberg, Berwick road.

WM. RAEB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

E. B. RIDLEY, [illegible] Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

C. FOSTER, Wools and Fancy Tanner, and dealer in Ice, Scantown.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exception, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

D[illegible], Surgeon and Physician Second St., [illegible] Block.

GILBERT & [illegible], dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

F. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing

Buck Horn.

M. & G. W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Robin M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel,

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 128 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb23'72-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE---Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
At R. F. Clark's late office, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. F. EYERLY
Has entered into the Law and Collection business with John G. Freeze, Esq., Attorney at Law, office in Brower's Building, Main Street BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Nov. 15th, 1872.-tf.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 257.

BARGAINS---BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71---tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, Wrought Iron piping Stocks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-3y.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c. fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction. april 26,'72-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM
Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 9'72-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. L. Bawley, Milton, Fashionable Dress Maker and Teacher of Briggs's unrivalled system of fitting by measure, in the speediest, most stylish and perfect manner. Dresses, Polonaise and all ladies' and misses' garments, invites to call from all wishing to learn the system, or to have cutting and fitting of suits done as well as in Philadelphia, and at moderate rates. Suits made to order. Call, third door above Mr. Derbyshire, Main street, below Railroad, west end.
Oct. 11, 1872.---1y. Mrs. L. HAWLEY MILTON.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71---1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$200,000
Aetna	4,000,000
Orient	500,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Danville Mutual	5',000
Springfield	500,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000
International N. Y.	1,09,78
Farmers' Danville	8[illegible]
Lancaster City	2[illegible],569
Home	2,000,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
BLOOMSBURG Pa.
mar24'71---1y.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and beststyles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting Balmorals, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and rail shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power.
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and The Monrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march22'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL
BETWEEN
New York, Cork and Liverpool.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
OCEANIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, BRITTANIC, ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC,
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES---Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards,
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
jan. 12, 1872. J. H. SPARKS, Agent,

PATENT

ARION PIANO.
The only perfect Instrument in the world. And is unequalled in Richness, Power, Brilliancy and Durability. Special terms to Teachers. Marked favors to Clergymen. Send for illustrated Arion Pamphlet.
C. W. FOSTER, General Agent,
mar 16'71---tf.] Mauch Chunk, Pa.

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the giver of all good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the City of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of the City of Chicago under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity that they would have shown had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and calamities which often overtake nations; and, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty which by the Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeoparded the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations towards each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The Tribunal, which had convened in Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the fourteenth day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all claims referred to its consideration. The decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal, and the opinion given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by Her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams and the arbitrators named on the part of this Government during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the Tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear on the attainment of the result so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

By the thirty fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains, and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past service justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two Governments, as Minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attained the submission.—After a patient investigation of the case and of the statement of each party, His Majesty the Emperor, on the twenty-first day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States. Copies of the case presented on behalf of each Government, and of the statement in reply of each and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award, confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years, ever since the ratification of the treaty, Great Britain has contested; and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro canal upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing by natural objects, or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism.—I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the conterminous possessions of Great Britain.

THE FISHERIES.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possession had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which, for the time, raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicted would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the legislatures of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

THE JOINT COMMISSION

for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro-Hungaran Empire relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trademarks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway relating to naturalization; all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expense of commissioners on the part of the United States to the

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS

at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended to the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals, of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting. Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well of greater intercourse and goodwill between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will in a large degree be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port, to Vienna and back, their articles for exhibitions.

MEXICO.

Since your last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends.

LAWLESSNESS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continued to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease. The proceedings of the Commission under the Convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subjects of claims have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments which it is believed will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

CUBA.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance towards the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than was exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood we might be indifferent to its results, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of the incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of the strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery, and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but is was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and justice and in sympathy with the other powers of the civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues a bloody and destructive quarrel close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders, in Cuba, of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the convention concluded under the auspices of this Government between Spain on the one part and the allied republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace. The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these states, as with the republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, that I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That republic I understand to be now almost, if not quite, tranquillized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having orginated in injuries to his citizens by Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutal appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of these peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion, of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

CITIZENS IN DISTRESS ABROAD.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign counties. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority and an appropriation to carry it into effect are commended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foregin counties in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The money received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were:

From customs	$216,370,286 77
From sales on public lands	2,575,714.19
From internal revenue	130,612,177.72
From the tax on national bank circulation &c	6,628,393.59
From Pacific railway companies	749,861.87
From customs fines, &c	1,136,442.34
From fees, consular, patent, land, &c	2,284,095.93
From miscellaneous sources	4,412,254.71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,894,229.91
From premium on sales of coin	9,412,637.65
Total net receipts	$374,106,867.56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, including $18,238.35 received from "unavailable"	109,997,705.59
Total available cash	$484,042,573.15
The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:	
For civil expenses	$16,159,059.20
For foreign intercourse	1,839,369.14
For indians	7,091,748.82
For pensions	28,352,407.70
For military establishment, including fortification, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	35,372,157.20
For naval establish

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

The President's Message.

We surrender a large portion of our space this week for the publication of the message of the President.

The main points of the message may be arranged under the following heads:

I. General Grant's first recommendation is the creation of a board of commissioners for apportioning the Geneva award.

II. Next in order, as they stand in the message, is the recommendation of a commission to act jointly with a similar one from Great Britain, for surveying the boundary line through Haro Channel under the decision of the Emperor of Germany.

III. Next is the recommendation of a commission to survey, conjointly with Great Britain, that part of the Alaska boundary which is conterminous with the British North American possessions.

IV. A similar recommendation for an appropriation to pay the expenses of a commission to survey our northern boundary between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains.

V. Submitting to Congress the propriety of inviting the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

VI. Still following the order of the message, a "strong recommendation for an appropriation in aid of the American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition.

VII. Recommends a further appropriation for the expenses of the commission on the Mexican border.

VIII. A recommendation, repeated, from the last annual message, to punish American citizens who hold slaves in Cuba.

IX. A renewal of his last year's recommendation to support four American youths at our embassies in China and Japan to learn the language of those countries and serve as interpreters.

X. To authorize our consuls in foreign countries to aid other distressed citizens than seamen.

XI. No changes in our present revenue laws except to correct accidental errors; which is a recommendation to stand still and do nothing.

XII. The favorable attention of Congress is asked for certain minor reforms recommended by the Secretary of War. They relate chiefly to matters of military detail.

XIII. General Grant virtually endorses the old Whig doctrine of gigantic internal improvements by the General Government, and paints a seducing picture of several new artificial water routes between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, including a ship canal around Niagara Falls, and supplemented by the proposal of a land-locked coast route between Maine and the Gulf of Mexico.

XIV. A vague request to look favorably on the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy.

XV. Ditto for the vagries of the Postmaster General.

XVI. Favoring the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government.

XVII. Favoring liberal contracts with steam lines for carrying South American mails.

XVIII. For the recovery of the lost carrying trade, recommending an appropriation of $5,000,000 a year, without the least hint as to how it is to be expended.

XIX. For a federal census in 1847.

XX. Recommending the devotion of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands to education.

XXI. Revision of the Territorial laws, and appropriation for local improvements in the District of Columbia.

XXII. To promote the planting of forests by the purchasers of public lands.

As will be seen, but few of them are of very grave import. Section VIII, as above, simply renews a recommendation in the last message and is impracticable and absurd. This country has nothing whatever to do with the laws of other nations who are, or ought to be, amply able to take care of their own interests. Section XIII, although very vague and containing no specific recommendation, looks to internal constructions of the most enormous proportions requiring the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. Should the subject be taken up by Congress we will discuss its merits hereafter. Section XVI advocates the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government. This is a renewal of a former recommendation. This is a monstrous scheme which would create an army of 20,000 or more office holders and cost the country an incalculable, amount of money. We have no space to treat the subject now, but propose to do so at length when, as is probable, it comes before Congress. Section XXIII looks to the expenditure of a vast sum, but fails to state clearly how it is to be done. It would certainly be a great benefit to the country if the lost carrying trade could be recovered but there is such a thing as paying too dearly for our whistle. Section XIX for a federal census in 1875, just before the centennial exhibition, is a good idea and would be of value.

The majority of the recommendations possess no special claims for approbation and the message as a whole, is by no means a remarkable document.

Cameron Rebuked.

The Washington Sunday Chronicle, a strong Administration paper, edited by ex-Senator Harlan, contains the following editorial reference to the action of Cameron, last week, in preventing the Senate from showing its respect for the memory of Horace Greeley:

Simon Cameron stood in awe of Horace Greeley while he lived, and cringed to The *Tribune*, as he does to all sources of power; but, Mr. Greeley dead, Cameron dons the lion's skin, and essays to kick. When Mr. Lincoln threw Cameron from his Cabinet on account of his peculations in contracts, The *Tribune* was rather free in its opinions of the justice of the act. Cameron never forgave Greeley for this, but he never darred strike until under the shadow of a popular victory of the Republican party. The death of his enemy made him feel secure from harm.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

"General Mosby, of Virginia, owns a stone quarry, and is reported to be fishing for a contract to furnish headstones for the National Cemeteries. Having materially assisted in furnishing the corpses, Mosby now wants to see the graves handsomely decorated."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

If there is any truth in the above statement it becomes clear why the ex-guerrilla chief was so delighted with the re election of General Grant. It may be remembered that we published a short time since, Mosby's effusive telegram of congratulation to Grant, with some comments thereon. Mosby is evidently of a speculative turn of mind and perhaps having in view Grant's success as a dealer in Seneca sandstone thought it well to conciliate the powers that be, to the end that "thrift might follow fawning." Other Confederate leaders have bowed to the administration and found it profitable and why not Mosby. To be sure he was an irregular sort of warrior, one of a kind not usually looked upon with much respect by regular combatants, but "loyalty" covers a multitude of sins and doubtless his sins are condoned. There is a grim irony in the idea that he who aided in laying in the grave the bodies of Union soldiers should now erect tombstones to their memories, but in this marvellous age of anomalies nothing surprises us. If the dead could speak they might protest, but dead men neither tell tales nor utter remonstrances.

WHAT blunderer could have been guilty of the desecration of placing a Simon Cameron club in the funeral procession of Horace Greeley? The telegraphic report of the funeral ceremonies in New York on Wednesday places a Simon Cameron association between the Tammany Hall General Committee and the Sons of Temperance. It is not stated, and it is not likely that the world will ever know, who constituted this association. Of all men in the world Simon Cameron and Horace Greeley belong to the most widely separated types. It is not necessary to enlarge on the obvious differences in the characters of these two men. The action of Cameron in the Senate on Tuesday shows how little he had in common with the feelings of the club who followed Horace Greeley to the grave in his name. When a number of Senators, including his own colleague, Senator Scott, sought the opportunity to give expression to the sorrow that occupied all hearts but his own, he moved an immediate adjournment. To Senator Fenton's appeal for permission to say a word on the resolution Senator Cameron replied by insisting on his motion. In keeping with this conduct of Senator Cameron was the action of the electors at the capital on Wednesday. The beef-witted Borie was chosen presiding officer, and on assuming the chair he took occasion to brutally revile the three millions of citizens who voted for Horace Greeley as "a despicable faction of misguided men." While the solemn procession was bearing to the grave the mortal part of the great leader, and while the most distinguished of the living men of the nation, including the President, were paying the homage of respect to his virtues, Governor Geary caused the cannon at the arsenal in the capitol grounds to roar in honor of the action of the electoral college of Pennsylvania. Geary wants another office, but we greatly mistake if he has not taken the wrong way of getting it from President Grant. In the great State of New York the Grant electors passed eloquent resolutions testifying their respect for the character of his great opponent. In Pennsylvania the electors respond with contumely and insult. This contrast may be attributed, without unnecessary circumlocution, in one word,—to Cameronism. The same spirit that Cameron exhibited in the Senate was displayed by the electors with Borie at their head, and by Governor Geary at the capitol.—*Patriot.*

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—Ward Hunt, who has been nominated for the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court in places of Justice Samuel Nelson, resigned, is a native of the State of New York, born at Utica, about 1812. He is the son of Montgomery Hunt, now dead, but in his lifetime a prominent and wealthy citizen of Utica. Ward Hunt in early life was an active Democrat, and as such, when still a young man, was elected Mayor of Utica. Having inherited a fortune he was not obliged to exert himself to obtain practice in the legal profession, which he had adopted, but in process of time he gained a high reputation as a lawyer, and, in 1865, he was elected by the Legislature to the position of Associate Commissioner of Appeals, this Court having under an amendment to the New York Constitution been created with the object of bringing up the arrearages of cases on the dockets of the regular Court of Appeals. This position he still occupied at the time of his appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court. He was warmly recommended by almost every man of legal prominence in his neighborhood, without distinction of party. Justice Hunt, in his private life, has been above reproach; he has been twice married—first to a daughter of Chief Justice Savage, of New York, and second to a daughter of James Taylor, of Albany.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, a red hot radical organ, deals in the following mysterious hints:

When the President was first elected, and great expectations were indulged in of what his independence and resolution would accomplish, the politicians openly threatened that if he tried that game they would soon teach him where he belonged, and it must be confessed that they kept their word. The Pennsylvanians who quitted his room the other day with clinched hands and set teeth formed but part of an army much more formidable than that which was arrayed against the President in the Wilderness. The lynx eyes which found in his private tastes and inclinations the means of shaking his prestige during his first term will be upon him with renewed keenness.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.—The estimates of expenditures of the various departments of the federal government are published, and amount to $391,705,036.99. They are divided as follows: Legislative $3,421,812.40; Executive, $16,411,481.38; Judicial, $3,383,350; foreign, $1,208,634; military, $31,422,509.88; naval, $18,946,088.95; Indians, $5,445,617; pensions, $30,480,000; public works, $19,468,562.99; postal service, $5,474,000; miscellaneous $11,001,741.44; permanent appropriations, $154,961,237; extraordinary, $407,468. The appropriations are somewhat below these figures, but the actual expenditures will quite reach the estimates.

After the Burial.

"It is done." Earth to earth: ashes to ashes: dust to dust. To the dead there remains rest, and to the living the burden of life. Into the hands of his servant God gave great possibilities. He took back to God great achievements. It did not need the press and throng of yesterday; the mute mourning of men and women of all ages, and conditions, and religious faith; the sombre state of the funeral train wherein the highest officers of the nation bore their part not less than the humblest citizens; the great multitude of people who waited for hours under the wintry sky only to bow their heads as their friend was borne past them to his burial:—it did not need all these to show the curiously wide significance of Horace Greeley's life.

The generation that most misses him is the generation that he finely touched to so fine issues. Thirty years ago two classes of young men awaited him. The first was made up of farmers, mechanics artisans; industrious and thrifty fellows, strong, honest, and capable, but coarse, narrow, and uncultured. To them the *Tribune* came as the revelation of a life undreamed of. A life of books, and art, and daily beauty. A life of noble thinking, and large action. They knew labor to be their inevitable portion. They saw how it might become their highest dignity. Into prairie cabin, and frontier hut, and settler's saw mill, and artisan's tenement went these vivid thoughts of a new thinker, and kindled a wise discontent and a better endeavor.

The second class was made up of dilettante and delicate youth. They did not like the smell nor the manners of the commonalty. They doubted, after all, whether a paternal government was not best for the masses. Culture was their shibboleth. Life, at best, seemed a little botched to them. They were persons of the most cultivated distaste. To them came this same *Tribune* like the sound of a trumpet, like the blast of the north wind. It was full of a rude health and rustic honesty. It shook them off their narrow pedestals and gave them the broad earth to stand on. It taught them that the value of culture was its service to humanity.

From these two ranks of men came the first recruits of that great army which Horace Greeley, more than any other one man, raised up for liberty and the rights of all men every where. The time is coming when Napoleon and Wellington will no longer seem heroic figures in a people's eyes, because the ideas they typified will be seen to have been base and selfish. And in that day the dead journalist, defamed and misunderstood and ridiculed while he lived, will come to tardy monumental honors as the real hero, the human exponent of the divine idea of love.

It is common to call him "our later Franklin." But that is to belittle him. There is a likeness in the good natured shrewdness, the practical wisdom, the pithy speech, the wish to benefit men in homely ways. But the moral nature of the pupil was infinitely broader and sweeter than that of the master; and while the aphorisms of the older sage have a slight taste of copper, a certain two penny half-penny morality and exactness, the frugality and abstemiousness which the younger practiced only gave him the larger means of charity, while saving for the sake of saving seemed to him only less ignoble than spending for the sake of spending.

More than to most men it was given to him to see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. Yet the nation is coming to understand that no success of his was so triumphant as that which, on the 5th of November, we all called a defeat. To have educated a people into such a stern and high love of liberty, that when it fancied however blindly, his feet to be turning into strange paths it should choose to follow his great counsels rather than his great leadership, is such a glory as a man might well spend himself to win. There may be an end now of the cruel taunt that his vanity persuaded him to be a candidate, and that he counted on a love and confidence from the people which he had never possessed. The universal grief declares that not his most sanguine friends, not he, himself, dreamed of the real affection that went out to him. Never able quite to keep pace with him, the people had plainly struggled up to a position from which, with larger vision, he had stepped to a higher. When they seemed to deny him, they were his truest disciples. God permits us the high ends we set ourselves, but often changes the means to better. Our leader, and those of us who followed him, believed that his words and his works would convince the people that magnanimity begets magnanimity, forgiveness, repentance and deeds meet for repentance; and love the acts of love. We see now that only his death could be thus eloquent. Beside graves, men are touched with charity. They are swift to offer reparation to the dead for injustice done the living. And the day is not far distant when Horace Greeley's last act, the candidacy that resulted from his passionate desire to lift up the beautiful and prostrate south, and to see the union reunited and resplendent, will seem the whitest and bravest of a long life's brave deeds.

If we had a Westminster abbey, our friend would yesterday have been laid therein. And yet he would not have desired that stately isolation. For he believed that more and more, as the years go on, the sentiment of religion would refuse to be entombed in cathedrals and to consecrate here and there a building. To him all places were sacred wherein a great humanity had followed after the Highest. And he would have chosen the equal sky for his canopy and the generous earth for his bed, because the same rest and shelter are free to all the race. We can afford to leave him in his unmarked grave. Time and death, those kindly counselors, have undertaken his vindication who in life would never stoop to vindicate himself, and to them we may safely trust his fame.

For Humanity sweeps onward. Where to day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands,
And the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe returns.
To gather up the scattered ashes into History's golden urns. —*Tribune.*

"THREE very desirable things" to the Springfield *Republican* are: First, the direct election of the President and Vice President by the people; second, the extension of the Presidential term to six years; and third, ineligibility of the President to re-election. The arguments in favor of the first of these reforms are suggested by the death of Mr. Greeley and the confusion that has resulted in the Electoral Colleges of those States that voted for him. "Suppose," says our down-East contemporary, "he had been the successful instead of the beaten candidate. Or, suppose it was General Grant who was lying to-day in the coffin; it might as easily have been the one as the other. Fancy the perplexity of the electors—the agitation of the country—the effects of the suspense upon business. There would be no time to assemble a National Convention, and the National Committee of the party would not speak, if it spoke at all, with any binding authority. The electors would practically be left to guess at the wish of the party or of the people. Suppose they guessed wrong—what then?" The *Republican* gives no new reasons for its advocacy of the extension of the Presidential term and of a Constitutional provision making the re-election of the President ineligible, as, indeed, none are needed. Sooner or later these two things must be done, and it would be best to act on the old adage and do them now.—*Press.*

CONGRESS.

On Wednesday of last week the Senate transacted no business.

In the House the debate on the bill making appropriation for the construction of ten new sloops-of-war occupied the greater part of the session. The subject of postal telegraphy was referred to the committee on appropriations.

On Thursday in the Senate Mr. Sumner was excused from serving on any of the standing committees on account of ill health.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Wheeler, to incorporate a banking association, with $100,000,000 capital, under the title of "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America;" Mr. Myers, giving a pension of $2000 to the widow of General Meade.

The bill providing for the construction of the steam vessels of war was passed with amendments. The amendments reduce the number to six, provided the contracts for their construction shall not be made until full detailed estimates shall have been presented to Congress, and that half the vessels shall be built in private ship yards.

On Friday the Senate chose the standing and select Committees. The Liberal Republicans were left out by the administration senators and classed with the Democrats. Such chairmanship as they held were taken from them.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire into the legislation necessary to relieve the stringency of the money market, and the propriety of an additional issue of legal tenders, and report as early as practicable by bill or otherwise. Adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Dawes, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill abolishing the internal revenue assessors, and transferring their duties to the collectors. After debate, the bill was passed, with amendments, making the time of its going into operation the 1st of July, 1873, and requiring the collectors to give additional bonds for their new duties. On motion of Mr. Halderman, the Select Committee on the Centennial celebration were directed to inquire into the propriety of taking a census of the United States on the 1st of January, 1875. Adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate on Monday the credentials of Mr. Morton, re-elected Senator, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed for the equipment, transportation and payment of troops during the late war, Mr. Cameron moved the French spoliation bill be made the special order for Monday, but Mr. Sherman opposing this, he simply moved that it be postponed to that day. The motion was agreed to. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Constitutional amendments were introduced by Mr. Hibbard, authorizing Congress to fix a uniform time for State elections; by Mr. Banks, providing that the President shall hold office for six years, shall be ineligible to a second term, and shall be elected directly by the voters on the same day they elect Congressmen; by Mr. Coghlan, prohibiting the disposal of the public lands except to actual settlers; and by Mr. Lynch, providing for the choice of President and Vice President by direct vote of the people. A large number of bills were introduced, among them bills by Mr. Banks, making the President's salary $50,000 a year after the 4th of March next. It was agreed to take a recess during the holidays, from December 20 to January 9.

In the Senate on Tuesday a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by direct votes of the people, was adopted.

In Committee of the Whole the House commenced work on the appropriation bills. The Indian measure was taken up yesterday and about half discussed.

NEWS

The Electoral Colleges met in their respective States on Wednesday of last week. The Republican Colleges cast their votes for Grant and Wilson, but the Democratic were divided. The Democratic electors of Maryland gave their votes to Hendricks, while those of Georgia gave 6 for Gratz Brown, 3 for Greeley and 2 for Charles J. Jenkins.

The Democratic Electors of Tennessee voted for Hendricks. Those of Missouri gave 8 votes to Gratz Brown, 6 to Hendricks, and one to David Davis, for President; for Vice President they gave 6 to Gratz Brown, 5 to George W. Julian, 3 to John M. Palmer, and 1 to Wm. S. Groesbeck. In Arkansas where there are two sets of electors, each claiming to be the popular choice, but the Republicans only being recognized by the Governor, the Republicans cast their votes for Grant and Wilson, and the Democrats theirs for Gratz Brown for President and General Banks for Vice President.

Comptroller Green, of New York, has refused to pay the Aldermen of that city their salaries for November, on the ground that the tax-levy increasing their salaries is illegal. The Aldermen will sue to recover their pay.

The laborers on the new post office in New York, claim $750,000 pay under the eight hour law, and threaten to strike if their claim is not allowed.

Samuel N. Pike, formerly of Cincinnati, died of apoplexy in New York on Saturday, aged 50. He was the builder of the Cincinnati Opera House.

A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 50 miles west of Harrisburg, Thursday night of last week.

The second section of the Cincinnati express bound east ran into the rear of the first section and telescoped two Pullman cars. Two persons were killed and a number injured.

Last Friday Henry Rogers was hanged in New York, for the murder of Policeman Donohoe, and Barney Woods was hanged, in Washington, for the murder of Samuel A. Cheeseman.

The Attorney General decides that post office officials have no right to open or detain letters or other mail matter not addressed to themselves even though they know the contents to be immoral.

The President has sent a number of nominations to the Senate. Among them were Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, to be Minister to Russia; Ward Hunt, of New York, to be Associatiate Justice of the Supreme Court; S. F. Phillips, of North Carolina, to be Solicitor General; Brigadier General Irwin McDowell to be Major General; and Geo. W. Fairman to be Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Secretary Boutwell informed the Ways and Means Committee last week, that unless the House took action in disapproval of his "Syndicate" operations, he would proceed in like manner to negotiate the remainder of the funding loan.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Convention of Massachusetts has elected Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, Bishop of Massachusetts, to succeed Eastburn, deceased.

Commissioner Douglass and Secretary Boutwell are pressing the measure for cutting down the expenses of collecting the revenue. The indications are that a bill will be passed doing away with assessors and assistant assessors.

It is reported that the National Council of the Cherokee Indians have passed a bill banishing all white men from among them. The action is said to cause much dissatisfaction, and has created considerable excitement.

The funeral of Horace Greeley took place on Wednesday of last week in New York. The services were held in Church of the Divine Paternity, and the funeral addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Chapin and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Among the mourners were the President and Vice President elect, the Postmaster General and Secretary of war, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Governor and Governor elect of New York, the Governor of New Jersey, Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Conkling and Fenton, Generals Sheridan and Babcock, and a host of other military and civic officers, besides distinguished citizens associations, clubs, etc. Nearly all the stores along the route of the procession were closed, emblems of mourning were numerous, the bells were tolled and the flags half-masted. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

It is estimated that 40,000 people viewed the remains of the distinguished journalist, whilst lying in state the day before.

The city of London, England, was left in total darkness last week, owing to the strike of the gas laborers. The effect of shutting off of all light in a city of three millions of people can be more readily imagined than described.

The conflict in New Orleans between Governor Warmoth and Senator Kellogg for the control of the State cumulated on Monday with the impeachment of Warmoth by the Legislature which has been declared elected through the decision of Judge Durell in the United States Circuit Court.

A terrible gale prevailed throughout England on Sunday, prostrating buildings, trees, and telegraph poles and causing immense damage at many seaport towns. The gale was equally severe in Wales and Ireland.

A FIRE broke out in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday night and destroyed a portion of the hotel. Loss probably $75,000. Sixteen of the hotel servants were burned to death and one so seriously burned that her death is expected. The hotel was crowded with guests among whom was great consternation.

Boston on Tuesday last re-elected a Democratic Mayor—Mr. Wm. Gaston.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A dwelling-house and Blacksmith shop and Blacksmith tools on moderate terms, apply for particulars to

JOHN MOWRER,
Millin township.

Dec. 13th, 1872, 3t.

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

The Annual Session of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute for the year 1873, will be held at Bloomsburg, in the

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

commencing

Monday Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

and closing Friday evening of the same week.

All persons teaching or preparing to teach may become members, and are requested to engage in the work of the Institute and receive its benefits.

The exercises will consist of Class Works, Essays, Elocution and Discussions during the day; and Music, Reports, Readings and Lectures in the evening.

It is our desire that every teacher in the county will surely be present and assist in making this Institute a decided success.

School Directors and all others feeling an interest in the schools of the county are respectfully invited to attend.

W. H. SNYDER,
County Superintendent.

Catawissa, Pa., Dec. 13th, 1872. 2t.

HOLIDAYS!!

The most complete assortment of

TOYS,

FRENCH CANDIES,

CONFECTIONERY

and a number of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's can be found at the store of

THOMAS WEBB,

Main street, below Centre.

In addition to the above, the largest and best stock of

CIGARS,

TOBACCO, SMOKING and CHEWING

PIPES

of all kinds and prices in this county can be found at the same establishment.

Give him a call and obtain the best of goods for reasonable prices.

Dec. 13, 1872, 1m

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of a special election by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least fifteen days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, AARON SMITH, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a special Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick, at the store of John McAnall in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Cressy's.

North Conyngham District at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Monroe, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. R. White.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dieterich in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Ludwig Thiel, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Main township, at the public house of Abraham K. Shuman.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Unangst.

Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Mont township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following officer, viz:

One person for Member of Congress.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall remain open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 27th day of December 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or majority of them, out of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The return Judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Columbia, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, on Tuesday, December 31st, 1872, to make out the returns for members of Congress from this District.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the time of holding elections in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was passed March 19th, 1868, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is, hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed, and partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, Member and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;"

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or any city or any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding elections shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board of judges for one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to elect such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and that much proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the windows or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced for a like period and fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also gave official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869. It is provided as follows:

Sec. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of this year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of persons assessed by him since his return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, nothing opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be made and recorded; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same together with the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims, to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; where upon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence: every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except in cases where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon the following trial, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officer or officers in whose hands may come for sale any certificate to be made, the indorsement required to aforesaid naturalization certificate.

Sec. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or by the law to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than one year, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. The respective assessors; inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any or said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

Sec. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties thereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and subject the officers so offending to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, a or also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, or add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or fraudulently remove or destroy any such list, or any part thereof, with intent to prevent the same from being used as it has been fixed, with fraudulent or corrup

THE COLUMBIAN

Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	8:32 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Express	6:06 P. M.	9:32 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:34 P. M.	11:14 A. M.

LOCAL.

Peter Laubach has been appointed post master at a new office to be known as Raven Creek, in this County.

AMONG the distinguished visitors in town this week, we note Judge Geo. W. Woodward, Gen. R. B. Ricketts, Gen. Harry Hoyt and A. Pardee Esq.

THE river was closed up with ice on Friday night. Last year it closed on the night of the same date, and remained closed for 100 and some days.—*Sunbury American.*

Ice has been formed in many places of sufficient thickness to justify skating, but the summer consumption, Xmas trade, has kept to this town so far as we have knowledge.

This town had not enjoyment last week on the account of Greeley, although a little from a Philadelphia paper. Was this party spite? We thought civilized men had sort of thing stopped at the grave.

OUR paper has been delayed beyond the usual publication, for two successive weeks, by the failure of per- to receive advertisements re- for insertion, at the proper time. We ask the forbearance of those who may have suffered and trust that no more will be experienced.

WITHOUT intending in the slightest degree to prophesy what the ensuing winter will be as regards temperature, we desire to state, as favoring the idea of a rigorous season, that the thermometer has already fallen to twenty degrees below zero in Wisconsin, and that intense cold and heavy snows have prevailed elsewhere in the West. Which information is respectfully offered to the weather prophets for their edification and use.

THE great Original Jerome Blitz at Calman's Hall. Last evening we witnessed one of Mr. Blitz's celebrated entertainments at our Hall and we can say that it was one of the best that we have ever seen in this town. We also saw some of our leading citizens at the performance. Francois the magic prince is one of the cleverest little Magicians we have ever seen.

J. E. EICHHOLTZ, proprietor of the Northumberland county *Democrat* has begun the publication of a neat little daily paper in Sunbury under the title of the *Sunbury Democrat*. A number is before us and is very creditable to the taste and enterprise of the editor. If Sunbury supports this paper it will furnish strong evidence of the growth and prosperity of the town.

Charles Conner Esq. has resigned his position of Auditor of this County and recommended John K. Grotz Esq. of this town as his successor. The Court appointed Mr. Grotz, who will doubtless make an efficient and zealous officer as he is fully capable of performing all the duties of the office. The children of common people are hereby notified not to play with the little Grotzs hereafter.

The Sunbury *Democrat* says: Seven prisoners in the jail at that place attempted to escape on Friday last, at noon, and no doubt would have been successful if Perry Haas (the only other prisoner besides those attempting to escape) had not informed on them. They had stripped up a lot of blankets to enable them to get over the yard wall. James Cole, the young man who was imprisoned last week for stealing a pair of shoes of Brosious, was the ringleader in the plot.

CONSTABLE WOODWARD reports the round up the Little Fishingcreek in Hemlock township between Albert Sumner's and George Smith's, as being in a dangerous condition. There are no drains to carry off the water which runs from springs on the side of the road and has formed such quantities as to render travel quite safe. One team has already fallen over the bank. If this matter is not attended to the Supervisors will be returned.

We find the following communicated article in the Berwick *Independent*.

A meeting of the board of Commissioners of the state road running in Columbia and Luzerne counties, met at the Owen House in this place on Saturday the 9th of November, the following members being present: J. C. Smith, N. G. Westler, B. F. Headley, and Adam Sult. It appears that E. J. Koons was appointed as commissioner and is acting when there was no vacancy, and that a president of the board was appointed when no quorum was present. Therefore it is hereby declared to be in the sense of the board that said Koons is not legally a commissioner and we do not recognize his right to interfere in the road and we hereby appoint N. G. Westler as President of the board of commissioners. Adam Sult, Secretary, J. C. Smith, Superintendent.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THERE are certain gentlemen of this town who daily infringe upon, if not the letter, at least the intent and meaning of the law by congregating in the sorting room of the post office during the distribution of the mails. We are certain that they have no business there and equally certain that their conversation is annoying to those who wait for the mails. We should think that their presence at such times would be unpleasant to Mr. Stees who must find their discussions a hindrance rather than a help in the assorting of letters and papers. We have heard many complaints of late and would suggest to our worthy editorial friend "wich is postmaster," that the practice be stopped. He is undoubtedly making no friends by it, and the general public gain no great fund of information from the loud but not particularly wise harangues of the intruders. Turn 'em out Mr. Beckley.

IT is full time now for rafting for poultry to set in. There does not seem to be much of this sort of amusement in this part of the country but in the cities many thousands of turkeys and geese are disposed of in this way.

SUNFLOWERS are raised in Matonwan county, Minn., for fuel. The oily seed in the flowers is found to make a hot fire, and the woody stock, when dried, furnishes a good substitute for timber, which is very scarce in that region. It is estimated that two acres will produce enough to last an ordinary family through a long winter.

Wood is too plentiful in this country to require artificial fuel but if any of our readers care to try the experiment we should be pleased to hear of the result.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal is covered o'er with a cream of crystal dew, which forbids the coming and going of the black diamond gondolas.—*Wayne Citizen.*

We are surprised at this information as we had understood that the canal was frozen over and that the boats had stopped their trips for the season.

ON Sunday last the Scranton *Free Press* contained an article reflecting on the character of a respectable married woman of Providence. The following morning the husband of the lady accompanied by her brother proceeded to the office of the *Free Press* and inflicted a severe beating upon Mr. Coon, the editor, after which they proceeded to demolish the office, overturning forms, cases and stands and knocking things into "pi." The assailants than gave themselves up to the police and entered bail. They were subsequently arrested for assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons and gave bail in both cases.

WE have received the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of the Insane Hospital at Danville. From this it appears that accommodations for two hundred patients can now be furnished. The Commissioners urge an appropriation of $125,000 to enable them to complete the wings to the main building, and an appropriation of $30,000 for the support of the Hospital and for the payment of salaries and wages. The report of the Superintendent, which accompanies that of the Commissioners shows the expenditures to have been, to November 6th, $115,166. 26, leaving a balance on hand of $351.04. B. R. Gearhart, Cashier of the First National Bank of Danville, is the Treasurer of the Hospital.

A young man named Timothy Thomas was arrested a few days ago for stealing a can of oysters from the store of W. H. Brown on Main Street. He was committed to jail by Esquire Brower in default of $200 bail. An intense desire for fish seems to prevail amongst the youth of this town. It will be remembered that last week we noted the arrest of another young fellow for stealing a fish from E. Jacoby. We would suggest to any other youths contemplating this species of larceny that, as fish is known to be a brain producer, if they were to purchase and eat a certain quantity it might confer upon them intelligence enough to enable them to keep their hands from picking and stealing. We should fancy that a term of weeks in jail was rather a steep price to pay for the gratification of an appetite.

We have received a letter from a subscriber, who signs himself "a straight out Democrat," ordering his paper to be stopped at the end of the year giving as a reason that he does not "want anything that renounces the Democracy of our fore-fathers for Greeley-ism." We are sincerely sorry for the gentleman, as we do not know where he is to procure his future newspaper reading matter, that is among Democratic papers. Almost every paper of our party supported at the recent election, sooner or later, the candidate of the Baltimore Convention. A few so called Democratic sheets, declared themselves in favor of the Blanton Duncan-Grant faction or, like the *Day Book*, nobody at all, but almost the entire party press advocated the claims of Horace Greeley. We are not sure that we understand exactly what our correspondent means by Greeley-ism but we do know that those Democrats who opposed or refused to vote for him made up the large majority which placed Grant in office for a second term. As to which of the two men was the more desirable for the Democracy is a matter of taste on the part of our friend; we have never had any doubt in our own mind.

Court Proceedings.

In the estate of Malcolm Mason, deceased, on motion rule granted on the heirs to appear at next term and accept the estate or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In the estate of Philip Kistler, deceased, rule on the heirs was continued.

Report of viewers vacating a road in Fishingcreek township near William Ikeler, confirmed nisi.

Petition for appointment of viewers to change a road in Locust township, John Harner, Daniel Morris and Isaac Dryer appointed viewers.

In the estate Philip Miller, deceased, sale ordered of those pieces of land not taken at the valuation.

In the case of Rebecca Nagle's administrator, against John Cain, on motion C. G. Barkley continued as auditor.

Elias Hoppis against Catharine Hoppis divorce decreed from the bonds of matrimony.

Report of sale in the estate John Keim, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in the estate of R. W. Bowman, deceased, confirmed nisi.

In the estate of David R. Albertson, Sr., deceased, petition for partition, partition awarded.

In the matter of the petitions for guardian by the minor children of R. F. Clark, Esq., Clarence H. Clark appointed.

MONDAY, December 9th.

The second week of December convened, his Honor William Elwell and Iram Derr, and Isaac S. Monroe, Esq'rs on the bench.

In the estate of Michael Lamon, deceased, on motion of Mr. Brockway, C. G. Barkley, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the creditors.

Report of viewers of a road in Hemlock township near Irane Kitchen confirmed nisi.

James Kiefer was discharged as committee of Daniel Gearhart a lunatic and William T. Shuman appointed in his stead.

Petition of the minor children of John Kline, John Kline appointed guardian.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, E. H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution in the estate of Abraham Hess, deceased.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Wm. Bahme the proceedings before the Justice were reversed.

Petition for reviewers of a road in Greenwood township near Wm. Patterson, C. B. McHenry, John Sutton and James Stoker appointed reviewers.

Petition for reviewers of a road in Madison and Mount Pleasant near Albert Sommers, John K. Grotz, Joseph Sharpless and John Leacock appointed reviewers.

Petition for reviewers of a road in Pine township, near Abner Welsh's saw mill, George Hurleyman, Henry Wagner and John McHenry appointed reviewers.

Petition of James Keiffer, Committee of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic for discharge. James Kieffer discharged and William T. Shuman appointed.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic, petition by James Keiffer for specific performance of contract, citation awarded.

Report of E. R. Ikeler, Esq., auditor to distribute money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jeremiah Getkin, and to ascertain payments made on judgments prior to sale confirmed nisi.

Report of C. G. Barkley, auditor, to distribute balance in the hands of Edward Crawford, second administrator, confirmed nisi.

Report of C. B. Brockway, auditor to distribute balance in the hands of the administrator of Amos Rhodes, deceased, confirmed nisi.

On motion of Mr. Comly, Hon. George W. Woodward was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this County; on motion on J. G. Freeze Esq. Hon. Samuel Linn was admitted to practice law in the several courts of the County.

Charles Conner Esq. of Orangeville one of the County Auditors resigned and John K. Grotz Esq. of the town of Bloomsburg was appointed in his stead.

John J. Patterson has been elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina, by the Legislature of that State and will succeed Sawyer.

METEORIC DISPLAY.—Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the United States Observatory, at Washington, D. C., reports that, on the night of November 27th, between six and ten o'clock, there were seven hundred and twenty meteors observed by officers of the institution. It is believed, however, that over three thousand fell, but escaped the attention of the observers. The meteors were of the fourth magnitude, and were generally of a faint blue, though some of the larger were reddish. The tracks were short, not exceeding from four to six degrees, and the average time of flight was about two tenths of a second. This display is declared to be a very remarkable one, and the radiant point seemed to indicate that the meteors were moving in the orbit of Biela's comet.

DRAW POKER AND THE ELECTION.—The *Louisville Courier* takes the following draw-pokerish view of the election:

"We seem to have struck one of those streaks of bad luck which sometimes overshadow the fortunes of the most skillful and deserving. No matter wha we hold, the Radicals have just enough to beat it. New Jersey's two little pair turn out neither more nor less than Missouri's three little aces. We thought we had a full hand in Tennessee and a flush at least, in Alabama—and so we did have—but the show-down proves them to be not worth a cent. The raise we made on Indiana cost us all we had won and a little more beside. We had slipped Virginia in our sleeve, and hid Arkansas under the table. But it's no use. They beat us holding, beat us drawing, and beat us playing. It is evidently not our moon. We had a sickly hope that by hanging on, things might brighten. But the news this morning is no better in one sense, and considerably worse in another. The best we can do is to jump the game and try our luck some other time. 'Partner, they've got us.'"

The North American having stated that "a big Indian of the Arrapahoe persuasion has embraced Chrisrianity in Washington," the New Orleans Times remarks that "a mighty small Indian could embrace all the Christianity there is there now."

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.80
Rye, "	80
Corn, "	45
Oats, "	40
Potatoes per bushel	1.10
Ground-peas, "	5.50
Flaxseed, "	1.60
Butter	30
Lard	10
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and shoulders	9
Land per pound	10
Hay per ton	25.00

MARRIAGES.

LAUBACH—FRITZ.—December 7th, 1872, by the Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. John G. Laubach to Sarah E. Fritz, both of Sugarloaf township, Col. co., Pa.

HOLMES—ALBERTSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. E. Kline, Dec. 5th, in Fairmount, Mr. Thomas J. Holmes, and Miss Sarah C. Albertson, both of Fairmount, Luzerne co., Pa.

MOOR—HAYCOCK.—At Lightstreet, on Saturday, November 9th, 1872, by Joseph Lilly, Esq., Mr. George Moor of Sunbury, to Miss Elmira J. Haycock of Bloomsburg.

SHAFER—JOHNSON.—At Lightstreet, on Saturday, December 7th, 1872, by Joseph Lilly, Mr. William Shafer of Bloomsburg, to Miss Mary Johnson of Scott township, Columbia county, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1873, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the mechanic, the merchant, the miner, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most welcome, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

dec 6 4w.

Christmas goods receiving every day at I. W. Hartman's.

Mustache cups, toy cups, A B C plates, little fancy mugs, glass sets, toilet sets, individual salts by the dozen, looking glass, match safes, &c., &c., for Christmas at I. W. Hartman's.

A new and second-hand exchange and repair shop in care of Samuel H. Surle's has been opened in Moyer's building, first door above the Singer Sewing Machine office, where families can have their Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Weed, Grover & Baker, Howe, Wilcox & Gibbs, Home Shuttle Finkle & Lyons or other Sewing Machines repaired at reasonable prices. Mr. Surles long experience and general knowledge of the different makes of Sewing Machines is a sufficient guarantee of good work and fair dealing. Several new family favorites, Weed, Florence, Grover & Bakers, Home Shuttles, Taggart & Farrs, for sale at reduced prices. Persons who wish to buy, exchange or have Sewing Machines repaired will find it to their advantage to call at the above place.

Congress expects to do a lively business this winter. So does I. W. Hartman.

New goods for Christmas just received at M. P. Lutz.'s

When buying your Christmas presents remember that you can get a set of furs at M. P. Lutz's for $2,50 to $50,00.

Greenbacks taken at par at I. W. Hartman's.

Strict attention to business, good goods, nice styles, ready pay, courteous treatment, with judicious advertising, has given I. W. Hartman plenty of customers.

The largest line of dress goods in town is at M. P. Lutz's.

The Teeth an Advertising Medium.

Every time a lady who uses fragrant SOZODONT opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state of her teeth is a certificate of its excellence. No spot darkens their surface, no impurity clings to them, the cushions in which they are set are rosy, and the breath that swells through them is sweet as the breeze of June.

Spalding's Liquid Glue, always ready to use.

Have you bought your children's toys? If not, do not make your purchases until you have seen the stock at Thomas Webb's store on Main Street. The largest and best in town. If you smoke or chew you can buy the best tobacco there, and can be satisfied that you will not get a pqor article.

CUPID'S AMBUSCADES.—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many colgns of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it a silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "Glory" of the sex, can preserve it undiminished in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the latest period of life. There is a germinating principle in the KATHAIRON which literally compels the hair to grow. It extirpates scurf, dandruff, and all exfoliations and exeresences of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibers.

A BIG LITTLE THING.—The complete washer; every family should have one of these little wonders. Will wash shirt wristbands and collars perfect without any rubbing by hands. Price only $6.00. For sale by W. H. Yetter, Bloomsburg, Pa. 3w

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 27, and my sister at 13.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into confirmed Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 180 pounds to 101, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, which was rapid and thorough was my recovery, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am 39 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all I have written, and any information any of my fellow citizens may desire will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by Yours, etc.,

JOHN C. HEWITT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—Please forward, per first steamer, six bottles Sea Weed Tonic and twelve bottles Pulmonic Syrup.

Your medicines are o such value that I cannot be without them in my household, and in fact no family should be without them.

I have given them in a fair test, and can openly declare them to be even better than you claim.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

W. A. WHITEHURST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in awarding to you the credit of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic produced. My throat and bronchial tubes were so highly inflamed that it was almost impossible for me to swallow my food.

I am on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 912 Federal street, who says your medicines raised him from almost death after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and in one week from the time I commenced taking them my throat underwent a very great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the early relief your invaluable medicines produced upon me, and I deem it but an act of gratitude to give you this acknowledgment of my appreciation. Yours respectfully,

RACHEL M. JACOBS.

No. 406 West Thirty-third street, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1,5 per bottle, or $7 00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists and Dealers generally.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. *Wholesale Agents.*

apr 12, 1872-ly

Old Established Coal Yard

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Limeburners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $6.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT MCKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 5172 P. O. 42 Cedar St., N. Y.
feb. 9, 1y.

CASTORIA.—A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take does not nauseal, and operates when all other remedies fail. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures consumption, stomach acne, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effects it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles gratis to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor's bills.

nov 6 4w.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2d day of December with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 5th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the ninety fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. S. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 8th, 1872.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. S. CROSSLEY

has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGONS

of every description, both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of Feb., 1873. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy Neal & Co.'s for repairing as cash.

dec. 6 tf A. S. CROSSLEY.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Catawissa Deposit Bank will be held at their office, in Catawissa, on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., to hold an election for six Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

B. R. DAVIS, Cashier.

Catawissa, Dec, 6-1w.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned as administrator &c. of Peter Bitner, late of the township of Locust, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day the following described real estate situated in the township and county, aforesaid, to; wit: A certain tract of land, containing

168 ACRES, AND 34 PERCHES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Michael Stine, Jr., Joseph Billig, Edward Straussser, Henry Gable, and A. B. Fisher, whereon are erected a good dwelling house, a good bank barn, and other building, a good spring of water near the house of dwelling; there is also on the premises a good orchard and a lot of good oak timber trees. Also a tract containing

38 ACRES AND 92 PERCHES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Joseph Billing, John Billig, Sr., Charles Peterman, David Kreisher and Edward Straussser, 3 acres of which is well timbered with good timber trees.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty per cent. of one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of striking down of the property, one-third less the twenty per cent. upon the delivery of the possession of said property, one-third of the purchase money in one year from the delivery of the possession, with interest from the date of the delivery of the possession, and the balance of the purchase money in two years from the delivery of the possession, with interest from date of the delivery payable annually. Possession to be given April 1st, 1873. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for deeds.

GEORGE BITNER,
JOHN A. BITNER,
Administrator.

Numedia, Pa., Dec 3, 1872.

WANTED.—Responsible men as Local Agents to sell fruit and Ornamental Trees in neighborhoods where they reside. To the right parties very liberal terms and an opportunity to establish a safe and profitable business. Address The Dingee & Conard Co., Wholesale Nurserymen, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.] nov 29 2m

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

To Aaron Smith, High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, *Sends Greeting:* Whereas, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who has been elected a member of the Forty-Second Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, composed of the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of provisions in such cases made and provided by the Constitution of the United States, and of an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, I, John W. Geary, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this writ, here by commanding you, the said Aaron Smith, High Sheriff as aforesaid, to hold an election in the said county of Columbia, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of December,

in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for choosing a representative of the people of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid.

And you are hereby required and enjoined to give lawful notice, and cause to be held and conducted the said election, and make a return thereof in manner and form as by law is directed and required.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harisburg, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
BY THE GOVERNOR.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by the fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the Bryside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $3 00 each, in one remittance; or, SIX Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

—For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES.

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

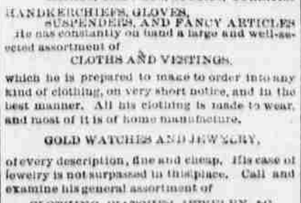
Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all Kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—ly



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from this establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. jan 1'71

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

From arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and saddsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS.

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed on the latest styles of Type at the

NEW

FALL

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S

This

WEEK.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Benton—A. A. Kline, Jonas Rantz, Richard Stiles.
Bloom—Evan C. Jones, Michael Walter, Charles A. Mover, C. A. Jacoby, Thomas Gunton, Harry Farnwalt.
Briarcreek—Emmor Dietterick, Thomas Adams.
Catawissa—Caspar Rhawn, Samuel Long, Jr., Isaiah John.
Centre—Hiram Whitemire.
Fishingcreek—Ben. M. Golder, E. J. McHenry, Charles Kramer, Jacob Yaple.
Greenwood—John Sands Peter Girton.
Hemlock—Mathias Myers.
Jackson—Abram Knouse.
Locust—Solomon Strausser.
Madison—David Phelps, Morris E. Masters, George W. Supplee.
Mifflin—Thomas Allen, Thomas K. Hess.
Mt. Pleasant—John Wanich.
Orange—Wm. Williams, George Ferguson.
Pine—Daniel Green.
Roaringcreek—Ephraim Lieby.
Scott—D. P. Ent.

SECOND WEEK

Beaver—Peter Schleicher, John Hindeliter.
Berwick—John G. Jacoby, Henry Fowler, Samuel Pealer.
Bloom—Moses Vanderslice, John A. Funston.
Briarcreek—Thomas Miller, Henry Doak.
Catawissa—Henry Pfahler, Solomon Helwig.
Centre—

form to enable it hereafter if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service it is evident that unless steps are taken to preserve our navy that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all great powers. With an energetic, progressive, business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every known part of the world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426 57, and the expenditures $26,658,192.21. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was $1,878,380.95 or 937 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,258,088 23, or 929 per cent.; widing to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the General Treasury was $3 317,765 91, an excess of $339,707 28 over the deficency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8 077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year, eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2 909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or 20 per cent over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $1,871,207.25; the total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States Transatlantic mail steamship service was $220,301.70; the total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized line of mail steamers, was $1,027,020 97. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special act of Congress. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum for a semi monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal connections and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by the treaty for some time to come with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse. Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy inside of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Australia; for the establishment of post-office savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus. I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend, also, the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method, equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated so that further action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned. There are but three lines of ocean steamers—namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil Line, monthly; and the California, New Zealand, and Australian Line—monthly plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the Western South America ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in the carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, or even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Departments of Justice will be furnished by report of the Attorney-General, and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country, favor the full enjoyment, by all classes of persons, of these rights, to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantage of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquillize the public mind and to test the virtue of that policy. I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the Enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition; the work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business has been promptly despatched.

INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forages upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity to the extension of the great railways through the public domain, and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of country, and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indians, and erecting therein a Territorial form of government, is one of great importance, as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the Territory has within the past week been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain and has generally been received by them with favor as a preliminary state to the organization of such a Territory. It will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident thereon to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peacefully-disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. A territorial Government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of lands held by them for the same period. During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1'099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 389,460 acres located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres granted for homesteads, 593,613 acres located with college scrips, 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads, 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,255 acres given to States as bounty land, 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,100; during the same period 2,201,668 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed. The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 13,629 patents, 333 extensions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same period 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,400 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $70,095,486, and the total expenditures to $62,355,390, making the receipts over the expenditures $7,740,096. Since 1836 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of

THE PATENT OFFICE

from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery, and for the working force and the necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,940, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pensions. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2, 688, 523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000, being but 6 per cent, of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91, 689. The number received during the year was 26,574. The number disposed of was 39,179, making a net gain of 12, 604. The number now on file is 79,085. On the 30th of June, 1872 there were on the rolls the names of 95, 405 invalid military pensioners, and 113, 518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208, 923 army pensioners; at the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,740 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 65,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872; of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, and 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date; the number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 3d of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30, 480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decennial periods as to the material wants and resources of the nation is of little practicable value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decennial census if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reapportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes to aid the States in the general education of their rising generations, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES

are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers, who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of these, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at the last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Since the establishment of a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia the improvement of the condition of the City of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in this city, should bear with the citizens of the District a just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that Department—the Horticultural, Agricultural, Statistical, Entomological and Chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of the Department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner is informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission at your coming session to transmit a full report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures which, by the term of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil peoples of all the commercial nations of the earth, in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political service. Under authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tested by practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, and it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors; and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 2, 1872.

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by the powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow skin or pimples in face, blotches, Brown spots or sore or boils, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, bilious heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irritable, fretful, anxious or fearful, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects permanent cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

For mercurial sores $1.00 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Physician and Chemist, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send 50 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1000 pages, paper cover. Send $1.00 for the same bound in cloth and gilt.

The application of **Radway's Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedy in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and tissues of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Ringworm, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stone or Calculus, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white benedust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Stomach Worms, Pin Worms, Tape Worms, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "There was no help for it." I tried many thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is no sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH F. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and total loss of Rest, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York, information worth thousands will be sent you.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved Cucumber Wood Pump.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

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Sept. 13, 1872-1y.

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A full assortment of

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